Ser,

here of an officer appointed by the War Department to examine and settle the account of sems and military stores between the M. States and the State of Delaware. To enable me to act understandingly upon this subject, I am under the necessity of seeking information upon the following points:

1. When was the last return made by the Adjutant General of the militia of this State, and what was the number returned?

2. What is the amount of public arms and military stones deposited in the different counties of this State, distinguishing the different hinds of arms to wit, mushers, cannon, pistols 16 -?

3. What portion of these arms was purchased by the State; and what juns furnished by the general government under the act of congress of April 1808.

Upon the first point, I presume, it will be necessary to apply for information to the Adjutant General. I have under stoods, that a return of the militia was made in 1814, in which the number was stated at 7451. I have not been able to learn whether any subsequent return has been made. If none has since been made, it will be proper that I should be furnished with

neopy of that return.

In relation to the other points I have stated, the Comimporates of military stores in the respective counties, I presume, can furnish the principal information. I would wish
the information to be as precise and definite as it can be
made. Without such information, I anticipate a good deal
of difficulty in the settlement of our claim. The M. States
have presented a large account of arms and military
stores furnished to this state during the late was with Great
Britain, which is intended as a sex-off against us. I have
reason to believe however, that a great portion of the arms to
stated in their account has been returned, having been deliver
ed to our militia while in the service of the M. States; and
of course not now chargeable to us. But I have no means
in my possession, of ascertaining this:

As there may be a considerable balance of aims in our favour, there is one point upon which, in that event, I should be ploaded to have the advice or instructions of your bacelleney. According to the communications heretofore received from the Mar department, it is optional with the State to have its quota paid altogether in mushes one one eighth in rifles. The rifles are valued at \$1%. -

might be some propriety in availing ourselves of this pri : vilege. Thould you, after reflecting upon the subject, coin : eide with me, you will oblige me by communicating your openion and advice upon this point.

> cam Sir very respectfully your obeds Serves M. P. Brobson

His Excellenery The Governor of Delaware



Hill you give m. Pholoson any information you have on the subject, and ablige Fam. Paynter

S. Och 1826.

W.P. Brobon from 2 Oct. 1826 The soul or of Dolaw one Governor of the Mot. His Excellency Samuel Bayater

10th October 1826.

W. P. Brobson Esq.,

Wilmington,

Delaware.

Sir:

Your letter of the 6th Ins. has been received together with the additional documents in relation to the claim of the State of Delaware for interest whereto it refers, viz:

1st An authenticated copy of an Act of the Legislature of Delaware passed 23rd of May 1812.

2nd Do of another Act thereof passed in April session 1813. 3rd A certificate of the State Treasurer, and

4th An account of Interest paid by the State to the Farmers Bank of Delaware certified by the Cashier.

So far as regards the \$20,000 loan protured on the 4thh May 1813, I deem the evidence to be now sufficient, but I cannot consider it satisfactory as to the \$15.000 borrowed in April and July 1814.

The Act of 1812 above mentioned authorizes the Governor to take effectual measures for draughting the persons who should compose the proportion of the State of the detachment of militia required by the Act of Congress of the 6th February 1812, and to ascertain the number of arms and other equipments that might be necessary to be provided for carrying into effect the call made upon the State pursuant to the said Act of Congress and to make contracts for purchasing the same and in the event

of War to fulfil such contracts; and in that event it empowered the Treasurer to ohtain upon loan from any of the Banks of the State any sum not exceeding \$25.000; and which sum in the same event it authorizes the Governor to draw from the Treasury for the purposes aforesaid . As the expenditures made by Delaware and which have been refunded by the U. S. were not for purposes of this description and as the law under which I have to act prohibits the allowance of interest on any sum which Delaware has not expended for the use and benefit of the U. S. as evidenced by the amount refunded by the U. S; and as the law of 1812 gave authority neither for borrowing nor disburging money for any purposes other than those designated therein, I cannot perceive how it can be rendered available in this case, and as the authority it gives is the only one for borrowing money of the existence whereof any evidence has been offered by you (exclusive of that given by the law of April 1813 for borrowing \$20.000 and which appears to have been fully executed by the procuration of that sum early in May following) I have been induced to resort to the laws of Delaware to learn whether any other Legislative authority existed under which the loans of 1814 could have been obtained and the object of them. I was further influenced to this course by the circumstance to which I have repeatedly adverted in my former letters, viz: of a large portion of the disbursements made by the State not having commenced till the

summer of 1816. An Act appears to have been passed on the 15th February 1814, the first section whereof enacts that the State Treasurer should on the first Wednesday in April then next and on the first Wednesday in July then next pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sum of money as might be necessary to discharge the instalments then becoming due on the shares held by the State in the stock of the Farmers Bank of the State of Delaware. and a subsequent section authorizes the Treasurer to borrow from one or more of the Banks in the State at the usual rate of Bank discount the sum of \$15,000. or such part of that sum as might be necessary to pay the said instalments. The loans of 1814 whereon interest is charged by the State amount to exactly \$15,000 and appear to have been obtained at about the periods fixed on for the discharge of the aforesaid instalments. Allow me therefore to call your attention to this law which is presumed to have escaped your notice, and to ask for any testimony tending to rebut the inference to which it gives rise that it may be in the power of the State to furnish.

With great respect

Your mo obt. Serv.

Peter Hagner Audr.

COPY.

Wilmington Dec. 6. 1826

Sir:

I have delayed an answer to your letter of the 10th of October last, for the purpose of obtaining such evidence from the Treasury of this State as would satisfactorily establish our title to interest upon the \$15.000 .- borrowed in April and July 1814. The unexpected absence of the State Treasurer, however, for several weeks, and his engagements since his return have prevented him from furnishing me, even at this late date, with the necessary information. As the session of our legislature is now approaching, mand it becomes necessary for me to make some report concerning my agency, I have determined for the present to confine our claim to reimbursement of the interest paid by the State on the loan of \$20.000 - borrowed on the 4 May 1813, the amount of which is ascertained by a certificate of the cashier of the Farmer's Bank, which with the account are now forwarded for this amount, six thousand six hundred dollars, I will thank you to have a draft forwarded to me.

I am Sir

Very respectly

Your obedt Servt

W. P. Brobson.

Peter Hagner Esquire
3rd Auditor.

Sir,

I have been engaged during the last three weeks with the agent of the M. States in settling our account of arms, ordnance to, and after having made Some progress, we have been obliged to postpone the busi ness, for the purpose of enabling me to obtain some necessa : 1 information which cannot be procured in this country. In the account presented by the M. States, Dela :ware is charged with a very considerable number of mushets delivered to different individuals in this State during the late war, a number far exceeding the quota to which we are entitled under the act of congress of 1808. My object is to show either that these aims were not delivered for the use of the State, and therefore are not a charge against it, or that they have been returned to the arsenals of the U. States. I have in some instances obtained sufficient evidence to show the return of arms to the M. States; but for the greater part we shall have to depend upon circumstances entirely. One of these circum

: stances will be to ascertain what number of these arms, if any, are in the hands of the commissaries of the respective countries. We have the returns made some years since, by the Commissaries of Kent & Sufsex Countries, of arms & in the Count houses of Dover & Georgetown, and whom a visit to the Court houses of Dover & Georgetown, and whom a visit to the Court house at New Castle, I find 350 mushers there, beside the Court house at New Castle, I find 350 mushers there, beside 220 in the arsenal, which were delivered to us a few years since by the N. S. as a part of quota.

is, whether the arms in the different court houses are not the exclusive property of the State, hirchased with its own funds. I find upon looking over the acts of Assembly, an act passed in 1807, another in 1812, providing for the hunchase of mushets. I will thank you to inform me hunchase of mushets. I will thank you to inform me whether any aims were pur chased under there or any other who there may aims were pur chased under there or any other acts, by the State, and what is their present situation, acts, by the State, and what is their present situation, also what mumber and description of arms.

One item in the acct of the U. S. is a delivery of 650 mushers to the Governor of this State by Geo. Angles U. S. military Stoucheeper, Philadelphia, in Sep. 1812. In a com

munication I received from you sometime since, you inform me that the number delivered in that your to the state was soo muskets. It there any nouches in your possession to show this to be the real number, and not 650? I will thanh you to furnish me with all the information in your possession upon the points here sug the information in your convenience will permit.

gotted, as soon as your convenience will permit.

I am sie reny respectly

M. J. Brother

H. M. Ridgeley Edguire Secy of State -

Amp Brobson .-Latter from - re: arms of this State. Hearty A. Ardgoly Evens

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Grown, Message as relates to the Claim of this State against the United States for interest on money expended by the State in defence of the Union during the last war with Great Bulan respectfully make the following report. In discharge of their duty, The Committee have endeavoured to possess themselves of such information upon the subject as would enable them to ascertain and fix the true ground, whon which, at the last Session of Congress the justice of the above claim on the part of the State of Delaware, was laid and ascerted. From the report submitted to the Legislature on the eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty three by I.G. Brinetele Esquire, agent of the State of Delawan it appears that a settlement had been effected, between the United States and this State, in which the amount of \$34.545.72 of punciple, were admitted, to have been expended by the state for the purposes of defence during the late was with Great Britain, and that said amout, was accordingly paid over by the United States to him. From the same report it also appears that the further sum of \$ 3.292.67 of principle, claimed by the State of Delaware had been desallowed for various reasons and considerations therein let forthe. The Legislature of this State, at their lession in the year eighteen hundred and twenty six, adopted a resolution appointing William & Brobson Esquie agent of the State to settle and adjust it's military blaims against the United States; and on the staday of January in the

year eighteen hundred and twenty seven, Mr Brobson submitted to the legislature a report of his proceeding, from which, it appears, that, he obtained, on the 22 day of may in the year eighteen hundred and twenty six, the hassage of an act of bongress authorizing the to possess themselves of such information upon the subject as would enable them to ascertain and fix the true ground, upon which, at the last session of Congress the justice of the above claim on the part of the state of Delaware, was laid and ascerted.

The eighth day of Sanuary, eighteen hundred and twenty three by I.l. Brinchle Esquire, agent of the State of Delawan it appears that a Littlement had been effected below, the United State, and this State, in which the amount of \$34.545.72 of principle, were admitted, to have been effected by the State for the purposes of defence during the late was with Great Britain, and that said amount, was accordingly paid over by the United State, to him. From the same report it also appears that the further sum of \$3.292.67 of principle, claimed by the

State of Delawore had been disallowed for various reasons and considerations therein let forthe.

The Legislature of this State, at their lession in the year eighteen hundred and twenty six, a dopted a resolution appointing William & Brobson Esquis agent of the State to settle and adjust it's military blaims against the United States; and on the 5th day of January in the year eighteen hundred and twenty seven, Mr Brobson submitted to the Legislature a report of his proceeding, from which, it appears, that, he obtained, on the 22 day of may in the year eighteen hundred and twenty six, the hassage of an act of bongress authorizing the payment of the claim of this State for interest on her advances de . ( see acts 1 dession 19 Congress, hage 60.). This act was construed with great strictness by the accounting officer on the part of the united states and admitted to provide, only for the payment of interest on loans which had been borrowed and

expended by the State for the use and benefit of the United States, and whom which the State had paid interest; it being the rule of construction which was adopted by the Dan Department in the settlement of like claims of the state of Virginia, under an act precisely similar in its terms. -From the report of Mr Brobs on it further appears that the moneys borrows by this state during the on the 4th of May 1813. from the Farmer, Bonk at Dom \$20,000 ... 12 .. spil .. do. do late war with Great Britain, were as follows. .. Spil .. do . do do do do 10,000 " " 5th - July do do do do do 5.000 and in addition to these loans, on the 12th of Sune 1813 the State Treasurer sold 74 thores of Philadelphia Bank Stock the nett proceeds thereof deducting brokerage to amounting to \$ 9.480, 74 -In the settlement which tooke place according to the construction given to the act before referred to, the claim of interest upon the loan of 20.000 dollars bonowed May 4" 1813 was allowed and haid, The claim of interest whom the other loans, bonowed on the 12th of april and 5th of July was rejected whom the ground, that the money had not been expended for the use and banefit of the United State, which was admitted by the agent on the part of this State, The chain of interest upon the proceeds of the Bank Stock was also decidedly rejected when the grounds that the money was not actually borrowed by the state; now your committee conceive, that if the act, passed by Congress for the payment of the clams of this state, rejured the region, hair splitting, construction which was given, it must have been by omission and not designs, It would require bent little acuteness of herception to descover the fallacy of our objection

From the report of Nor Brobs on it further appears that the moneys borrowed by this state during the late war with Great Butain, were as follows. on the 4th of May 1813. from the Farmer Bonk Dom \$20,000 ... ... 12 ... spil .. do. do " " 12 " April " do . do do do do 10.000 " " 5th July do do do do do do 5.000 and in addition to these loans, on the 12th of June 1813 the State Freasurer sold 74 shares of Philadelphia Bank Stock the nett proceeds thereof deducting brokerage to amounting to \$ 9.480, 74 -In the settlement which tooke place according to the construction given to the act before referred to, the claim of interest upon the loan of 20.000 dollars bonowed May 4th 1813 was allowed and haid, The claim of interest whom the other loans, bonowedo on the 12th of april and 5th of July was rejected whom the ground, that the money had not been expended for the use and banefit of the United State, which was admitted by the agent on the part of this State, The chaim of enterest upon the proceeds of the Bank Stock was also decidedly rejected when the grounds that the money was not actually borrowed by the state; now your committee conceive, that if the act, passed by Congress for the payment of the clams of this state, rejured the regid, han spletting, construction which was given, it must have been by omission and not designs, It would require bent little acuteness of herception to descover the fallacy of our objection which in ordinary business transactions might be called a strained subterfuge to avoid an horest payment; This overaling difference lectureen borrowing money on interest, and selling stock which yulds an interest cannot Afist in principle whom a claim for interest against the party for whose use and benefit, the money borows

or the proceed of the stock sold, was expended It is therefore clear that the State of Delaware had a just and equitable claim against the United States for interest on \$ 9 480. 74 the proceeds of stacks. But on looking further into the subject, the comm - itte have referred to an Oct of bongress passeds at the last session - ( see acts 1 Lession 22 Congress page 25) providing for the adjustment and Settlement of like clowns on the part of the State of South Carolina in which the rules that governed in the settlers of the Claims of Delaware and Virginia are deharted from, and others established ofpressly direct ing the settlement of the claim of that state against the linited states for interest whom money actually espended by her for the use and benefit of the unitio States during the late war with great Bri - tan " the money so expended having been drawn by the state from a fund whom which she was then receiving interests This provision clearly comprehends the claim of this state for interest on the proceeds of her Bank stocke, and if Justice supports it in one case, it does in the other . the second section of the act in favor of South Cardin is in the following words - " And be it further enacted that in ascertaining the amount of interest to be paid as aforesais to the State of South Carolina interest shall be computed upon sums expended by the State for the use and benefit of the United States as aforesaid and which have been or shall be repard to South Carolina by the United States" Apply this section to the Claim of Delaware The United States have admitted and repaids to this State \$ 34 545.72 of principle expended by the it for the use and benefit of the limitedo

the last session - ( see acts 1 Lession 22 Congress page 25) providing for the adjustment and Settlement of leke clowns on the part of the State of South Carolina in which the rules that governed in the settlers of the Claims of Delaware and Virginia are deharted from, and others established appressly dires ing the settlement of the claim of that state against the linited states for interest whom money actually expended by her for the use and benefit of the unitio States during the late war with great Bri - tain " the money so expended having been drawn by the state from a fund whom which she was then receiving interest; This provision clearly compre. hends the claim of this state for interest on the proceeds of her Bank stocke, and if dustice supports it in one case, it does in the other . -The second Section of the act in fovor of South Cardin is in the following words - And be it further enacted that in ascertaining the amount of interest to be pais as aforesais to the State of South Carolina interest shall be computed upon sums expended by the State for the use and benefit of the United States as aforesaid and which have been or shall be repard to South Carolina by the United States Apply this section to the Claim of Delaware The United States have admitted and repaids to this State \$ 34 545.72 of principle expended by the it for the use and benefit of the limitedo States, upon 20.000 dollars of which they have allowed and fack interest, leaving a balance of \$14545.72 whom which interest is fairly and equitably due, according to the letter of the law in favor of South Carolina you Committe Therefore report the following Resolutions

Revolved by the Sewate and Stouse of Representation of the State of Delawar in Jeneral assembly met That this State is justly entitled to interest on the amount of the proceeds of her Bank Stock sold and expended for the use and benefit of the United States during the last war with Great Britain, from the date of the sale themptof to the date of the sale themptof

Resolved by the authority of orisaid that according to the act passed at the last dession of Congress for the payment of the Claims of South Carolina Delawam is entitled including to interest, (including the proceeds of her bank Stock) on fourteen thousand five hundred and forty five dollars and seventy two Cents

Resolved lythe authority aformaid that Copies of the foregoing resolutions he signed by the Speak of the Senate and the speake of the Clinical Copies of Representation, attentially the Clinical and transmitted to our Senators & Representation in Congress, and that our Senators be instructed and Representation requested to use their best exertions to procure the payment thereof Sylvact from the Source of Sylvact from the Source of Sylvact Clink

Theport of the Commenter to whom the Governors mefrage as Telates to the claims of this State against the We States for interest on money expen last war 71. Rep. 1. 1833 - Jan. 24 Besentol read adopter. for con I gytaher elk Réad 1. Jan 25. 1833 and committed

IN ANSWERING REFER TO NO. 148430.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1905.

The Governor

of the State of Delaware,

Dover, Delaware.

Sir:

I have the honor to invite your attention to the following Act of Congress relative to the settlement of a claim of the State of Delaware for interest on expenditures made by said State during the War with Great Britain in 1812 to 1815, said Act being found on page 38, Public Act No. 99, approved February 24, 1905:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to resettle and readjust, all claims of the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware, for and on account of advances and expenditures made by said States in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve to eighteen hundred and fifteen with Great Britain; and in computing interest on said advances the Secretary of the Treasury shall apply the same rule as that which was applied in the settlement of the like claim of the State of Maryland, under the provisions of the Act of Congress 'approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven '.

The Act of Congress of March 3, 1857 (11 Stat., 229)

above referred to, reads in part as follows:

"'\* \* \* In the calculation of interests due under the Act aforesaid, the following rules shall be observed, to wit: interest shall be calculated up to the time of any payment made. To this interest the payment shall be first applied, and if it exceed the interest due, the balance shall be applied to diminish the principal; if the payment fall short of the interest, the balance of interest shall not be added to the principal so as to produce interest. Second: interest shall be allowed the State of Maryland on such sums only on which the said State either paid interest or lost interest by the transfer of an interest bearing fund.'"

Before this claim can be adjudicated as directed, it will be necessary for the State to furnish some additional evidence. It appears from the original papers on file, that the State of Delaware, in presenting its claim for reimbursement of interest under Act of Congress approved May 20,1826, claimed interest on three loans as follows:

The total amount reimbursed the State on account of expenses incurred in aiding the United States during the war with Great Britain, was \$34,545.72.

After this claim was filed, the then Third Auditor of the Treasury wrote a letter under date of October 10, 1826, to W. P. Brobson, Agent of the State, at Wilmington, Delaware, calling attention to the fact that the last two loans mentioned above did not appear to have been borrowed for the purpose of aiding the United States, but were for an entirely different object.

Under date of December 6, 1826, Mr. Brobson rendered a new account against the United States, omitting all claim for interest on the \$15,000.00 borrowed in 1814. Interest was then allowed by the Third Auditor on the \$20,000.00 borrowed in 1813, in the amount of \$6,530.00. A copy of

the letters referred to, in enclosed herewith for your information.

It would appear from the above correspondence, and from other papers on file, that the State of Delaware actually borrowed and used for the benefit of the United States, from 1812 to 1815, the sum of \$20,000.00 only. If more than this sum was borrowed evidence of such fact should be furnished in the shape of certified transcripts from the State records. There is, however, reference in these papers to the fact of the State having sold seventy-four (74) shares of stock in the Philadelphia Bank, on June 12, 1813, on which the State was receiving dividends at the rate of 6%, and for which the State received the sum of \$9,480.74. It is not clearly shown by the papers on file, but it might be inferred, that the proceeds of the sale of this stock was used for the purpose of aiding the United States in raising and equipping the militia; and if so, evidence of that fact should be furnished, if it is considered that the State "lost interest" by this transaction, within the meaning of the Act of March 3, 1857.

It is requested that an early reply be made to this communication, in order that the account may be promptly stated. Respectfully,

B. F. Harpen

Auditor.

## The National Mechanics Bank of Baltimore.

JOHN. B. RAMSAY,
PRESIDENT.
JAMES SCOTT,
CASHIER.
CHARLES HANN,
ASST CASHIER.

BALTO., Aug. 16th, 1905.

Hon. PRESTON LEA,

Governor of Delaware,

Wilmington, Del.

Dear Sir,

Relative to the old claims of the State of Delaware vs the United States for Moneys advanced during the War of 1812-5, still pending before the United States Treasury Department, I beg to commend as an expert in the premises, Col. Geo. W. F. Vernon, Attorney &c., of this City.

He has been successful in securing a settlement of a number of long standing claims, where others failed, and takes his cases exclusively on a contingent basis.

Yours very truly,

C.F.R.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, CHATTELS, &C.

C. & P. TELEPHONE MT. VERNON 4276 W.

HOUSES, FARMS, GROUND, RENTS, MINERAL LANDS, &C. BOUGHT AND SOLD. W. F. VERNON & Co

INVESTMENTS MADE, ESTATES MANAGED, RENTS COLLECTED, &c.

CUSTOMS ATTORNEYS, CLAIMS, AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

. . OFFICE OF . . .

06 E. SARATOGA STREET,

ONE DOOR EAST OF ST. PAUL STREET.

CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES A SPECIALTY.

Baltimore, Md., August 24, 1905 190

Hon. Preston Lea

Governor of Delaware,

Wilmington, Del.

Dear sir:

Last Winter I called on you with Ex-Senator Higgins and exhibited to you senate Report #2203, 56th Congress, 2nd Session. We invited your attention to the item therein relative to the 1812 - 15 War Claim of the State of Delaware, also suggested the employment of an expert Attorney to insure a just and equitable allowance, &c.

Being assured of the passage of a Bill by Congress to include said item, I left the United States to fulfil an engagement in Europe.

Upon my return I found that nothing was done in the premises by the Delaware authorities, to the end as suggested.

The Bill in question is now a Law, Act approved Feb. 24, 1905, authorizing the Secretary of Treasury to audit said claim.

If you will have the matter looked into, you will probably find that the claim has been audited for a rediculously low sum.

about this case not long ago

I spoke to the Attorney-General of Delaware Yand he said he would confer with you, &c.

We would be glad to serve the State of Delaware in the premises, and feel assured that we could eventually obtain a just and equitable allowance, through the instrumentality of the courts, &c, if

... OFFICE OF ...

HOUSES, FARMS, GROUND, RENTS, MINERAL LANDS, &C. BOUGHT AND SOLD.

## GEO. W. F. VERNON & CO.,

INVESTMENTS MADE, ESTATES MANAGED, RENTS COLLECTED, &c.

## CUSTOMS ATTORNEYS, CLAIMS, AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 106 E. SARATOGA STREET,

ONE DOOR EAST OF ST. PAUL STREET.

UNITED STATES A SPECIALTY.

Baltimore, Md.

190

need be, and without any expense to the State of Delaware, except the contingent fee to be agreed upon.

I enclose a letter from your old friend Mr Jno. B. Ramsey, President of the National Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, showing who we are, and would be glad to hear from you.

Very respectfully.

Les M.F. Vermon

Mannglon of 101411905 1311 Il Stanet N. W. My dru in Mashingian, J. C. Working with you tenaling fast writer, I succeeded in gotting Through Congrue a bill in which you tell is interested to to Amuse amont for avances mude the United States in the three of 1812 The Truther is were toston the Andry for Sitelement Lunch the hon I H Ball Kyuding the mother who advises In to communicate with you. I cannot funde the Amentin any fulter without Authority from you - The truly your Min deller Am Restin Lea Eposmory Blowns Urlinning tim

Wilmington, Delaware,

February 19th, 1908.

B. F. Harper, Esq.,

Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Pursuant to my reply of some days ago to your letter of February Sth,

I beg to answer hereby your inquiries contained in said letter of the

Sth instant, concerning the settlement of the claim of the State of Delaware for expenditures made during the War of 1812 with Great Britain.

I have had made an exhaustive examination of the available records of
the State relating to the matter and such examination has disclosed
the following facts:-

On the 15th day of April, 1812 the Secretary of War of the United States, by an official communication, informed Governor Joseph Haslatt of the State of Delaware, that the President of the United States had issued a Call upon the Executives of the several States to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective quotas of 100,000 militia.

On the 20th day of May, 1812, Gov. Haslett in a Message to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, then in Session, called the attention of said General Assembly to the communication which he had received from the Secretary of War of the United States and called upon the said General Assembly to pass an Act, making an appropriation for the purpose of arming and equipping the militia for readiness to march upon notice. (House Journal Vol. 6, 1812-1814, Page 4 of the Session beginning May 19, 1812).

The said General Assembly, in compliance with the Governor's Message and the Call of the President of the United States, on the 23rd day of May, 1812, passed an Act authorising, inter alia, the State Treasurer of Delaware to obtain upon loan from any of the Banks of the State any sum not exceeding \$85,000.00, provided the same could be obtained at a rate not exceeding the usual bank discount allowed by law, for the purpose of providing for the public defence; and further provided that if such a lean could not be obtained by the said State Treasurer upon the terms aforesaid, the said State Treasurer was by said Act authorised to dispose of so much of any of the securities ("funds") of the State of Delaware as might be sufficient to raise the said sum of \$25,000.00, or so such thereof as should be necessary for the public defence; and further authorizing the Governor of Delaware to draw upon the said State Treasurer for such portion of the said sum of \$25,000.00, so raised as aforesaid, as should be necessary for the purpose of the public defence. This authorisation to the State Treasurer to raise the said sum of money, or so much thereof as might be necessary, either by borrowing the same or by the sale of securities belonging to the State, and the use of the money so obtained by the Governor for the purpose of the public defence was by said Act conditioned upon a war arising between the United States and any European Nation before the assembling of the next Session of the General Assembly. (A copy of which last mentioned Act is forwarded herewith and marked Exhibit "A").

Fellowing the passage of this Act, war was declared between the United States and Great Britain on the Nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1812.

It does not appear that any money was ever berrowed under the authority of the provisions of this Act; but, after the said declaration of war, it does appear that the State, on the 25th day of July, 1812, sold to McDuen, Hale & Davidson, of Philadelphia, 6% Funded Stock of the United States, of the total par value of \$22,985.55, at 96¢ on the dellar, and realized from said sale the sum of \$22,064.21, which was paid into the State Treasury on the 29th day of the last mentioned month. (For evidence of which see Page 7 of the accounts of the State Auditor as they appear in House Journal, Vol.6, 1812-1814, for the year 1813; and also see Old Ledge B of the State Treasurer's Office, Page 25).

On the 15th day of April, 1813 another Act of the General Assombly was passed authorising the State Treasurer to borrow from one or more of the Banks of the State, at the usual rate of bank discount, the sum of \$20,000.00, or any part thereof as exigencies might in the opinion of the Governor require, for the purpose of the public defence; and the said State Treasurer was further authorized to sell the stock which the State then owned in the Philadelphia Bank for the best price he could obtain, for the surpose of using the money thereby derived also for the public defence. This Act also appointed three commissioners on the part of the State to liquidate and settle accounts against the State made by persons rendering service, or furnishing supplies for the defence of the State. (A copy of this Act is submitted herewith and marked Under the provisions of this Act the State, on the Exhibit "B"). 4th day of May, 1813, borrowed from the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, \$20,000.00, at the rate of 6% interest. Also under the provisions of this Act the State on the 18th of June, 1813, sold to McEuen

Halo & Davidson, 74 shares of stock in the Philadelphia Bank, which at that time was paying the State interest at the rate of six per centum per annum upon a cost value to the State of \$9,984.14, for the sum of \$9504.50; which said sale after deducting brokerage of \$83.78, netted to the State the sum of \$9480.74. (For evidence of the berrowing of the said sum from the Farmers' Bank and the sale of the said stock see Accounts of the State Auditor for the year 1813, Page 8, as found in House Journal, Vol. 6, 1812-1814; and Old Ledger B of the State Treasurer's Office, Page 142).

The Act above referred to as passed on the 25rd day of May, 1813, lastly provides that the next General Assembly shall establish the compensation for the Treasurer's services under said Act, which said services under said Act were of course the obtaining of the loan, if possible upon the terms indicated, or the disposal of the securities of the State, for the pur ose of raising the money necessary for the public defence in the exigency of war between the United States and any European Country. The \*next Session of the General Assembly\* convened early in the year 1815 and it established the said compensation of the said State Treasurer for his said services at one-quarter of one per cent of the money obtained by him under said Act; and the accounts of the State Auditor show that the said State Treasurer was paid a compensation of one-quarter of one per cent on the sum of \$22,064.21, being the amount realized from the sale of the said 6% Funded Stock of the United States.

The Act of April 15, 1813 by Section Nine thereof provided that the State Treasurer should receive as compensation for his services under said Act one-quarter of one percent on all the money received by him under the Act. The accounts of the State Auditor for 1815, Page 31 of such accounts, as found in Vol. 6 of the House Journal, 1812-1814, show that on December 2nd, 1815, the State Treasurer received commissions amounting to \$72.20, at the rate of one-quarter of one per cent on the sum of \$28,880.74, being the net amount realized by the State from the \$20,000.00 loan obtained from the Farmers' Bank and the sale of the Philadelphia Bank stock, the State being required to pay the discount on the said loan for the first six months at the time of obtaining the loan, which discount, at the rate of six per centum per annum, amounted to \$600.00 for said first six months; and this entry in the said State Auditor's accounts specifically states that this was a commission charged upon the stock sale and money borrowed under the Act providing for the general defence of the State.

It further appears from examination of the records that no other Acts authorizing either the borrowing of money or the sale of securities were passed in the years 1812 and 1813.

It, therefore, appears, that during the War of 1812 the State, for the purpose of the public defence, obtained by lean upon which it paid 6% interest and by the sale of securities, which paid 6% interest to the State prior to their sale, the following amounts, aggregating \$51,544.95, to-wit:-

July 25,1812, Amt. obtained from sale of Funded Stock of the United States,

\$22064.21

May 4, 1813, Amt. borrowed from Farmers' Bank,

\$20000.00

June 18,1813, Amt. obtained from sale of Philadelphia Bank Stock

9480.00 051544.95 28, House Journal Vol. 6 for the years 1812-1814, and also from the Message of Governor Haslett to the General Assembly of 1815, which is printed in said record, that of the sum realized from the sale of the funded stock of the United States in July 1818, \$14,175.182 were expended the following December for the purpose of the public defence.

It also appears in said Journal page 23-44, and also in House Journal Vol.7, that nearly all of the aforesaid sums of money, which had been appropriated to pay the military expenses of the State during said war, were actually thus expended. It is impossible at this late day to find the accounts of said expenditures, for which no doubt the State filed its claim against the United States, but it does appear, however, that the State in its settlement with the Government was reimbursed of said expenditures the sum of \$34,545.78.

papers are no longer in existence. I have consequently complied as fully asit is possible for me to do with the requirements contained in your letter; and have given you all of the data in respect to the legistation of the State authorising loans, and appropriating the moneys therefrom for war purposes that I am able to find in the records of the State.

I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

Wilmington, Delaware,
February, 1908.

B. F. Harper, Esq.,

Auditor for the War Department,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Pursuant to my reply of some days ago to your letter of February Sth,

I beg to answer hereby your inquiries contained in said letter of the

8th instant, concerning the settlement of the claim of the State of

Delaware for expenditures made during the War of 1812 with Great Britain.

I have had made an exhaustive examination of the available records of

the State relating to the matter and such examination has disclosed

the following facts:-

On the 15th day of April, 1812 the Secretary of War of the United States, by an official communication, informed Governor Joseph Haslett of the State of Delaware, that the President of the United States had issued a Call upon the Executives of the several States to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective quotas of 100,000 malitia.

On the 20th day of May, 1812, Gov. Haslett in a Message to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, then in Session, called the attention of said General Assembly to the communication which he had received from the Secretary of War of the United States and Called upon the said General Assembly to pass an Act, making an appropriation for the purpose of arming and equipping the malitia for readiness to march upon notice. (House Journal Vol. 6, 1812-1814, Page 4 of the Session beginning May 19, 1812).

The said General Assembly, in compliance with the Governor's Message and the Call of the President of the United States, on the 23rd day of May, 1812, passed an Act authorizing, inter alia, the State Treasurer of Delaware to obtain upon loan from any of the Banks of the State any sum not exceeding \$25,000.00, provided the same could be obtained at a rate not exceeding the usual bank discount allowed by law, for the purpose of providing for the public defense; and further provided that if such a loan could not be obtained by the said State Treasurer upon the terms aforesaid, the said State Treasurer was by said Act authorized to dispose of so much of any of the securities ("funds") of the State of Delaware as might be sufficient to raise the said sum of \$25,000.00, or so much thereof as should be necessary for the public defense; and further authorizing the Governor of Delaware to draw upon the said State Treasurer for such portion of the said sum of \$25,000.00, so raised as aforesaid, as should be necessary for the purpose of the public defense. This authorization to the State Treasurer to raise the said sum of money, or so much thereof as might be necessary, either by borrowing the same or by the sale of securities belonging to the State, and the use of the money so obtained by the Governor for the purpose of the public defense was by said Act conditioned upon a war arising between the United States and any European Nation before the assembling of the next Session of the General Assembly. (A copy of which last mentioned Act is forwarded herewith and marked Exhibit "A").

Following the passage of this Act, war was declared between the United States and Great Britain on the day of A.D. 1812.

It does not appear that any money was ever borrowed under the authority of the provisions of this Act; but, after the said declaration of war, it does appear that the State, on the 25th day of July, 1812, sold to McEuen, Hale & Davidson, of Philadelphia, 6% Funded Stock of the United States, of the total par value of \$22,983.55, at 96¢ on the dollar, and realized from said sale the sum of \$22,064.21, which was paid into the State Treasury on the 29th day of the last mentioned month. (For evidence of which see Page 7 of the accounts of the State Auditor as they appear in House Journal, Vol. 6, 1812-1814, for the year 1812; and also see Old Ledger B of the State Treasurer's Office, Page 25).

On the 15th day of April, 1813 another Act of the General Assembly was passed authorizing the State Treasurer to borrow from one or more of the Banks of the gtate, at the usual rate of bank discount, the sum of \$20,000.00, or any part thereof as exigencies may in the opinion of the Governor require, for the purpose of the public defense; and the said State Treasurer was further authorized to sell the stock which the State then owned in the Philadelphia Bank for the best price he could obtain, for the purpose of using the money thereby derived also for the This Act also appointed three Commissioners on the public defense. part of the State to liquidate and settle accounts against the state made by persons rendering service, or furnishing supplies for the defense of the State. (A copy of this Act is submitted herewith and marked Under the provisions of this Act the State, on the 4th day of May, 1813, borrowed from the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, \$20,000.00, at the rate of 6% interest. Also under the provisions of this Act the State on the 12th of June, 1813 sold to McEuen,

Hale & Davidson, 74 shares of stock in the Philadelphia Bank, which at that time was paying the State interest at the rate of six per centum per annum upon a cost value to the State of \$9,984.14, for the sum of \$9504.50; which said sale after deducting brokerage of \$23.76, neted to the State the sum of \$9480.74. (For evidence of the borrowing of the said sum from the Farmers' Bank and the sale of the said stock see Accounts of the State Auditor for the year 1813, Page 8, as found in House Journal, Vol. 6, 1812-1814; and Old Ledger B of the State Treasurer's Office, Page 142).

The Act above referred to as passed on the 23rd day of May,1312, lastly provides that the next General Assembly shall establish the compensation for his services under said Act, which services under said Act were of course the obtaining of the loan, if possible upon the terms indicated, or the disposal of the securities of the state, for the purpose of raising the money necessary for the public defense in the exigency of war between the United States and any European Country. The "next Session of the General Assembly" convened early in the year 1813 and it established the said compensation of the said State Treasurer for his said services at one-quarter of one per cent of the money obtained by him under said act; and the accounts of the state Auditor show that the said State Treasurer was paid a compensation of one-quarter of one per cent on the sum of \$22,064.21, being the amount realized from the sale of the said \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Funded Stock of the United States.

The Act of April 15, 1813 by Section Nine thereof provided that the State Treasurer should receive as compensation for his services under said Act one-quarter of one per cent on all the money received by him

under the Act. The accounts of the State Auditor for 1813, Page 31 of such accounts, as found in Vol. 6 of the House Journal, 1812-1814, show that on December 3, 1813, the gtate Treasurer received commissions amounting to \$72.20, at the rate of one-quarter of one per cent on the sum of \$28,880.74, being the net amount realized by the State from the \$20,000.00 loan obtained from the Farmers' Bank and the sale of the Philadelphia Bank stock, the state being required to pay the discount on the said loan for the first six months, the time of obtaining the loan, which discount, at the rate of six per centum per annum, amounted to \$600.00 for said first six months; and this entry in the said State Auditor's accounts specifically states that this was a commission charged upon the stock sale and money borrowed under the Act providing for the general defense of the State.

It, therefore, appears, that during the war of 1812 the State obtained by loan upon which it paid 6% interest and by the sale of securities, which paid 6% interest to the State, prior to their sale, the following amounts, aggregating \$51,544.95, to-wit:-

July - Amt. obtained from sale of Funded Stock of the United States,

\$22064.21

way Amt. obtained from Farmers' Bank,

\$20000.00

Amt. obtained from sale of Philadelphia Bank Stock,

\$ 9480.00 \$51544.95

The records show that, after the obtaining of the said sum of \$22,064.21, under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1812, the State, during the remainder of the year 1812, expended out of said money, so obtained as aforesaid, the sum of \$14,175.12\frac{1}{2} for the purpose of the public defense, as shown from the Auditor's accounts for the year 1812

at Page 28, as the said accounts are found in House Journal Wol. 6, for the years 1812-1814; and of this sum of \$14175.12\frac{1}{2}, the sum of \$14025.12\frac{1}{2}\$ was spent for the purchase of arms for the equipment of the mailitia of the State for the use of the Exxxx said war of 1812, as shown upon said Page 28 of said Auditor's Accounts,

As also shown from the message of Governor Haslett submitted to the general Assembly on the 14th day of January, 1813, as found on Page 49 & 50 of the House Journal for the use of the General Assembly beginning January 5, 1813, printed in House Journal Vol.6, for the year 1812-1814.

During the year 1813 the State expended for the public defanse the aggregate sum of \$27,783.74½; of which said sum \$331.95 was spent for the purchase of arms and \$263.46 for general military purposes, and \$27188.33½ was spent under the direction of the three Commissioners appointed under the Act of April 15th, 1813. (See accounts of the State Auditor for the year 1813- Page 33, as found in House Journal Vol. 6, for the years 1812-1814, and also the accounts of the said three commissioners for the year 1813, as contained in said House Journal for the years 1812-1814, beginning at Page 44 of the accounts of the State Treasurer for the year 1813; an itemized copy of which accounts of said Commissioners is forwarded herewith and marked Exhibit "C").

During the year 1814 the State expended out of the funds raised under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1812 and of April 15, 1813, the sum of \$2960.22; of which the sum of \$100.00 was spent for general militia purposes, and the sum of \$1992.27 under the direction of the said three commissioners, and the balance of said total sum for military purposes which the records do not seem to disclose. (See accounts of the State Auditor for the year 1814, Page 29, as found in House Journal, Vol.7,

for the years 1815-1817; and accounts of said com missioners for the year 1814 as they appear in the accounts of the said State Auditor beginning Page 40 and contained in the last mentioned House Journal, an exact copy of which last mentioned accounts of said commissioners is transmitted herewith and marked Exhibit "D").

During the year 1816 there was expended out of the fund so as aforesaid obtained for the purpose of the public defense, the sum of \$6151.09; which said sum was expended in the liquidation and settlement of a number of unsettled claims against the State for services rendered and supplied furnished for the purpose of the public defense, said settlement and liquidation being made by the Three Commissioners. (See the Accounts of said Commissioners as they appear upon Page 35 of the accounts of the State Auditor for the year 1816, printed in House Hournal Vol. 7, for the years 1815-1817).

It appears, therefore, from the records that the aggregate amount expended by the gtate for the public defense in the said war was the sum of \$51,074.18; to say nothing of the many amounts which were doubtless spent and of which there is no record remaining.

Amt. expended for public defense during the year 1812 \$14175.125 after the declaration of war with Great Britain, Amt. expended for public defense during the year 1813

27783.745

Amt. expended for public defense during the year 1814

2964.22

Amt. expended for the public defense during the year 1816 for the liquidation and settlement of outstanding accounts incurred in the public defense during the war of 1812,

\$\$6151.09 \$51074.18

It was impossible to find the accounts which the State filed showing the portion of its war expenditures for which it filed claims against the United States. It is assumed that the claims were filed at least for the total amount of the expenditures as above indicated.

It appears, therefore, that of the amount claimed, whatever it was, the sum allowed in settlement by the United States was the sum of \$34,545.72 of the original expenditures by the State.

Reference has been given to the books and accounts from which the above data was obtained. It is impossible to furnish copies of checks, or vouchers, as such papers are no longer in existence. The dates of the payments made and the persons to whom the same were made, however, are shown by the accounts referred to.

I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,



## Office of Attorney General

ROBERT H. RICHARDS,

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

DANIEL O. HASTINGS,

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Wilmington, Delaware, Feby. 20, 1908.

Joseph L. Cahall, Esq.,

Secretary of State,

Dover, Delaware.

My dear Sir:

mailed by Adjutant General I. P. Wickersham to B. F. Harper, Esquire, Auditor General for the War Department at Washington, relating to the matter of the War of 1812 claim. The enclosed copy is sent you for your files for reference thereto if you should desire. I also return herewith the copies of the Acts of the General Assembly which you so kindly loaned me. I also enclose you a copy of the letter which I first drafted to be sent to the Auditor of the War Departmentbut which, after consideration, was changed by the omission from the letter which went forward of everything contained after the accounts which appear on Page Five, and substituting for the omitted portion that part of the letter which did go forward which appears after page Five. I send you this for the reason that there is considerable data stated in the portion of the original draft following Page Five which is not contained in the letter that was finally sent, for reasons of expedience,

and I am sending you this copy so that you may have reference to such data if you should at any time desire it.

Yours very truly,

Attorney General

The 1812 War Claim of the State of Delaware,

The States of Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, and Delaware and the City of Baltimore, were settled with in 1832 in payment of their claim for advances made the United States during the War of 1812 upon the following basis, - namely:

Interest was computed on the sum advanced by each state from the date of advancement, to the time of refunding to the state by the United States any part of the sum advanced, deduct the sum refunded from the advancement, and then compute the interest on the balance, and so on until the final payment of the principal——

Against this mode of computing the interest, the states formally protested.-(See Sen. Doc.22 Con.2 Ses.) (1832--1833)

In the Maryland case, Congress, by the Act of March 3, 1857, directed a re-examination and readjustment of that claim, and provided that the interest thereon should be computed upon the following basis, namely—(1) Interest to be computed up to the date of any payment.—To this interest, the payment shall be first applied, and, if it exceed the interest due, the balance shall be applied to diminish the principal. If the payment shall fall short of the interest, the balance of interest, shall not be added to the principal so as to produce interest.—

(2) Interest shall be allowed on such sums on which the state has paid interest, or lost interest by the transferr of interest paying bonds.--

Under this mode of computation, Maryland received the additional sum of \$275,770,23., and Congress by the Act of June 12, 1858(11Stats. Page 326) directed that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to report to Congress at its next regular session, all applications made by states and cities for the reopening and reexamination of the settlements heretofore made with such states or cities, also the principal of readjustment upon which such claims are based and the amount thereof.--

And the Secretary of the Treasury is instructed to report to Congress, at its next session, the gross amount required to pay such claims to the states and cities.

The Secretary of the Treasury made his report at the next session, showing an aggregate required of \$1588521.69, in which was included the State of Delaware, which was allowed the sum of \$18540.97.

( See Ex. Doc. 35th. Cong. 2nd. Sess. Vol.5.)

On the 8th. of July 1870 an act was passed directing that the accounts of the states of Mass. and Maine be reopened and readjusted upon the same basis as Maryland and Mass. received under this act \$67836242.

The Senate by resolution of July 16, 1890 directed the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what amount will be due the States of New York, Penn., Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, and the City of Baltimore for advances in the War of 1812, computing

state has paid interest, or lost interest by the transferr of interest paying bonds.--

Under this mode of computation, Maryland received the additional sum of \$275,770,23., and Congress by the Act of June 12, 1858(11Stats. Page 326) directed that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to report to Congress at its next regular session, all applications made by states and cities for the reopening and reexamination of the settlements heretofore made with such states or cities, also the principal of readjustment upon which such claims are based and the amount thereof.--

And the Secretary of the Treasury is instructed to report to Congress, at its next session, the gross amount required to pay such claims to the states and cities.

The Secretary of the Treasury made his report at the next session, showing an aggregate required of \$1588521.69, in which was included the State of Delaware, which was allowed the sum of \$18540.97.

( See Ex. Doc. 35th. Cong. 2nd. Sess. Vol.5.)

On the 8th. of July 1870 an act was passed directing that the accounts of the states of Mass. and Maine be reopened and readjusted upon the same basis as Maryland and Mass. received under this act \$67836242.

The Senate by resolution of July 16, 1890 directed the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what amount will be due the States of New York, Penn., Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, and the City of Baltimore for advances in the War of 1812, computing the interest on paid advances and expenditures under

the rule as applied by the Act of Congress of March 3,1857 to the State of Maryland.

Under this resolution the Secretary of the Treasury on December 17, 1890 reported that there would be due the State of Delaware, January 1, 1891, the sum of \$30,715.12--

Principal due Dec.12, 1826

6,341.90

Interest on same from that date

to Jan. 1, 1891.

24,373.22

Prin. and Interest to Jan, 1, 1890 \$30,715.12

(See Sen. Doc.Ex. No.17--51 Cong.--2nd. Sess.)

January 21, 1901 the Secretary of the Treasury reported to the Senate Committee on Claims by its request, that there would be due the State of Delaware June 30, 1901 the sum of \$34,710.76

Principal Due Dec.12, 1826.

6,341.90

Int. on same from that date

to Jan. 1, 1891

24,373.22

To which is added interest from Jan. 1, 1891 to June 30, 1901.

3,995.45

\$34,710.76

(See Senate Report 2303 -- 56th. Cong., -- 2nd. Sess.)

This report included also what would be due the States of New York, Penn., Virginia, South Carolina, and the City of Baltimore, on a calculation on the same basis as Delaware, but for some reason, not explained, the claims of Virginia, South Carolina, and the City of Baltimore were only included in the Report of Sen. Warren made Feb. 18, 1902, to the 57th. Congress.

, 100, 00 0110 00000 01

Under this resolution the Secretary of the Treasury on December 17, 1890 reported that there would be due the State of Delaware, January 1, 1891, the sum of \$30,715.12--

Principal due Dec.12, 1826 6,341.90

Interest on same from that date

to Jan. 1, 1891. 24,373.22

Prin. and Interest to Jan,1,1890 \$30,715.12

(See Sen. Doc.Ex. No.17--51 Cong.--2nd. Sess.)

January 21, 1901 the Secretary of the Treasury reported to the Senate Committee on Claims by its request, that there would be due the State of Delaware June 30, 1901 the sum of \$34,710.76

Principal Due Dec.12, 1826.

6,341.90

Int. on same from that date

to Jan. 1, 1891

24,373.22

To which is added interest from Jan. 1, 1891 to June 30, 1901.

3,995.45

(See Senate Report 2303 -- 56th. Cong., -- 2nd. Sess.)

This report included also what would be due the States of New York, Penn., Virginia, South Carolina, and the City of Baltimore, on a calculation on the same basis as Delaware, but for some reason, not explained, the claims of Virginia, South Carolina, and the City of Baltimore were only included in the Report of Sen. Warren made Feb. 18, 1902, to the 57th. Congress. (See Report No. 493 Senate 57th. Cong.lst. Sess.) and these three claims were the only claims for which

readjustment and payment were provided in the Act of May 27, 1902.

These three claims have been readjusted under said act and paid. ---

Virginia was paid April 4, 1903 by warrant\$ 5.50 Said warrant No.7002.

South Carolina on March 6, 1903 by war warrant No.5746(\$47256.25) by war warrany No.5747.(\$41881.61)

In All 89,137,86

The City of Baltimore was paid

Jan, 4, 1903 by warrant No. 6387.

104,089.03

This Act of May 27, 1902, is what is commonly called the "OMNIBUS ACT"; and under the precedent established by the insertion of the above claims in said act, the Delaware Claim up to June 30, 1905 went on the Omnibus Bill which was then pending before the Senate Committee on Claims.

The Delaware, Penn., and New York Claims were the only War of 1812 Claims unpaid, up to that time.

The New York Claim, (See Senate Report 2303--56th. Cong.--1st. Session.), amounted to, with interest calculated to June 30, 1901 \$113,80076

The Pennsylvania Claim, on the same basis to---\$403,40031

(These Claims passed the Senate in the 51st and 56th. Congresses.)

Reported to Senate as follows:-

(Senate Report-No.1900--49th. Cong.)

(Senaté Report No.1367 -- 50th. Cong.)

may will Tooks

These three claims have been readjusted under said act and paid. ---

Virginia was paid April 4, 1903 by warrant\$ 5.50 Said warrant No.7002.

South Carolina on March 6, 1903 by war warrant No.5746(\$47256.25) by war warrany No.5747.(\$41881.61)

In All 89,137.86

The City of Baltimore was paid

Jan, 4, 1903 by warrant No. 6387.

104,089.03

This Act of May 27, 1902, is what is commonly called the "OMNIBUS ACT"; and under the precedent established by the insertion of the above claims in said act, the Delaware Claim up to June 30, 1905 went on the Omnibus Bill which was then pending before the Senate Committee on Claims.

The Delaware, Penn., and New York Claims were the only War of 1812 Claims unpaid, up to that time.

The New York Claim, (See Senate Report 2303--56th. Cong.--1st. Session.), amounted to, with interest calculated to June 30, 1901 \$113,80076

The Pennsylvania Claim, on the same basis to---\$403,40031

(These Claims passed the Senate in the 51st and 56th. Congresses.)

Reported to Senate as follows:-

(Senate Report-No.1900--49th. Cong.)

(Senaté Report No.1367 -- 50th. Cong.)

(Senate Report No.456--51st. Cong.)

(Senate Report No.952--56th. Cong.)

Reported to the House as follows:(See Report No.27H.R.--46th. Cong.lst. Session)

No. 1670 -- 48th. Cong(JUDICIARY)

No. 517 --- 47th. Cong. (COM. on CLAIMS)

No. 770 -- 50th. Cong. (COM. on WAR CLAIMS)

No. 1706 -- 51 Cong. (COM. on CLAIMS)

No. 220 -- 52nd. Cong. (COM. on CLAIMS)

For Details of the Delaware, Penn., and New York Claims see (Senate Report No.2303--56th.Cong.2nd. Sess.) with interest on each claim computed to June 30 1901.

Four years additional interest must be computed up to June 30 1905 on each claim.

Val 4. Laftel. fra 577

Aw act to enable the Governor to make a detachment

of the militia, of atherfores

Sect 2 - Affrohiste v5 ovo for defense

Sums tok borrond n

Lawrefpre Val 5 pg 8

On Och formaling yorthe general defense of the Seat of sol

Side a - Opporaproietie of 2000000

Lawroft Val 5 fry 55
Resolution - Whenos - State-expended money in definite of common Enemy of us n

Resolute - Lov. requested before beety of war acct. of runny so spent

Lans of Dol 5 fy 1074
app. of 3000 of for amunitin & ration for malitia

Laws of D. Val 5-153

Resolution - By former nesdulan love. requested to sealy of War and of many spent or Whenas Damis Roney you do so Araumut
such acch channing expendetion by the State
of 30619.97

Whenas - State has expended addetions sums re

Resulting For nquestro to furnish addotrues

of the militia, ofer atherfores Sect 2 - appropriati 25 000 for defence same for burned n Lawrefore Val 5 pg 8 Sed a - appropriate of 2000000 Lawroft Val 5 fry 55 -Resolution - whomas - State-expended money in define of comme Enemy of les is Resalus - Tov. requesto lo fumon to sects of war acct of muy so spent Iam of Not 5 fy 1074 app. of 3000 for amunitin & ration for malitia Laws of D. Val 5 - 153 Resolution - By former nesdulu Gov. ngunted to . present to sedy of to or and of many spent or Whenas Daniel Roney you. do so Araumutsuch acch shining expendetion by the Stat af 30619.97 Whereas - State has expended addetimes sums 12 Resulting For nquestro to furnish adddines acet. Iffund sospert k Lufs Val 5 - 172 - Commission approach to audit acets in defense a John dutchel, John Como of John Standy

Val5- fra 345 - Revaluo n erv. to appuit agent to called fund re agent authorized to ricept therefore

For to drawn in State for experience